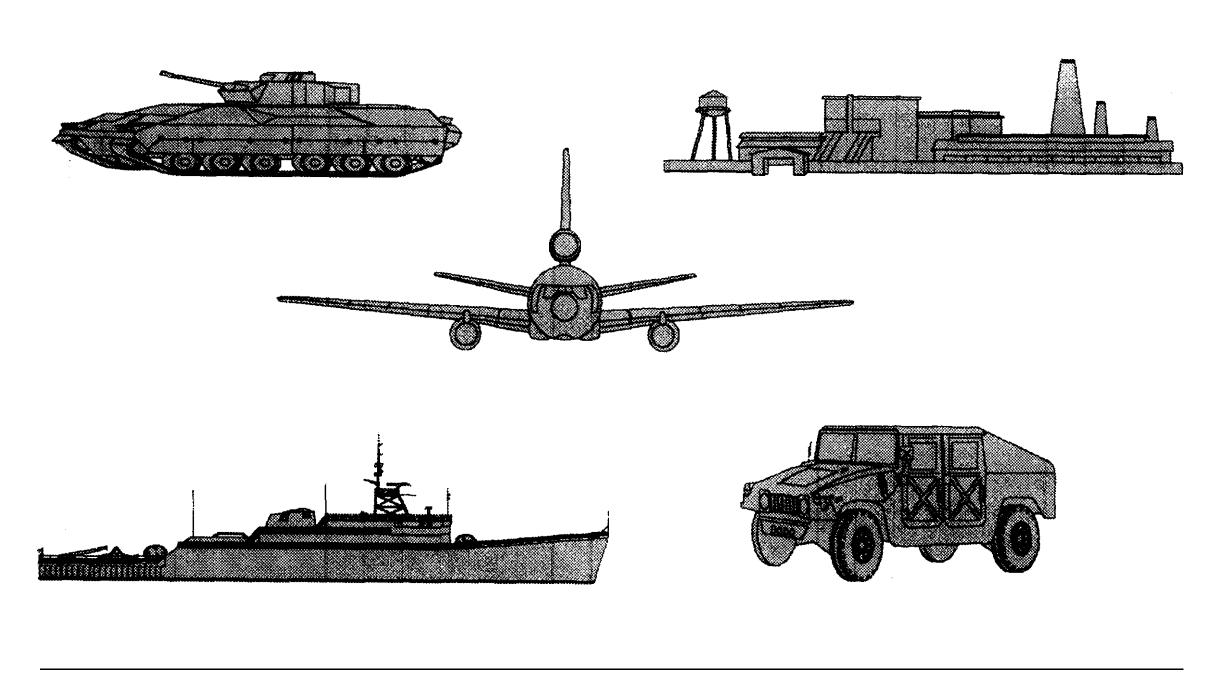
### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE



# DoD MANAGEMENT OF BULK PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, NATURAL GAS, AND COAL



OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION AND TECHNOLOGY



#### OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

### 3000 DEFENSE PENTAGON WASHINGTON DC 20301-3000



2 2 JUN 1994

#### **FOREWORD**

This manual is issued under the authority of DoD Directive 4140.25, "DoD Bulk Petroleum Management Policy," January 1993 and DoD 4140. 1-R, "DoD Materiel Management Regulation," January 1993. It provides policy guidance, supply procedures, and assigns functional responsibilities for the DoD Integrated Materiel Management (IMM) of bulk petroleum products. It also implements the Military Standard Petroleum System (MILSPETS) and Defense Fuel Automated Management System (DFAMS) which are designed to document inventory data and supply transactions and record such data in a central data bank (via electronic-network) for inventory and financial accountability of bulk petroleum stocks.

In addition to single agency procurement of bulk petroleum products, this manual provides policy guidance and management procedures for central procurement of natural gas (Volume III) and coal (Volume IV) as direct supply by the Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC).

This manual applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Military Departments, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Unified Combatant Commands, and Defense Agencies (hereafter referred to collectively as "DoD Components").

The Defense Logistics Agency prepared this manual in coordination with the DoD Components; it is effective immediately and mandatory for use by all DoD Components. Heads of DoD Components may issue supplementary guidance for unique management requirements.

See administrative instructions, Volume I for submitting recommended changes to this manual.

This manual cancels Volumes I through IV of DoD 4140.25-M, "Management of Bulk Petroleum Products, Storage, and Distribution Facilities," July 1988.

James R. Klugh

Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Logistics)



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## Market A

### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Definition</u>	Acronym	<u>Definition</u>
AAC	Activity Address Code	COMPSRON	Squadron Commander Maritime Pre-
ACOM	Atlantic Command	<del>-</del>	position Ships
ACSSA	Acquisition Cross Servicing	COMSC	Commanding Officer Military Sealist
	Agreement	COMMI	Command
ADUSD(L) MRM	1 0	CONUS	Continental United States (48 states)
	Defense (Logistics) Materiel and	CONUSA	Continental United States Army
	Resource Management	COR	Contracting Officer Representative
AF	Air Force	CSAP	Customer Supply Assistant Program
AFB	Air Force Base	DAAS	Defense Automated Addressing System
AGRMT LINO	Agreement Line Item Number	DADS	<b>DFAMS</b> Asynchronous Dial-up System
AIG	Address Indicator Group	DASC	DLA Administrative Support Center
ANMCC	Alternate National Military	DBOF	Defense Business Operations Fund
4.0	Command Center	DCMAO	Defense Contract Management Area
AO	Accountable Officer	DCMC	Operations Defense Contract Management
APF	Afloat Prepositioning Force	DCMC	Defense Contract Management Command
API	American Petroleum Institute	DCMCI	C 0 11111101110
ARB	Air Reserve Base (Air Force Reserve)	DCMCI	Defense Contract Management Command International
ARS	Air Reserve Station (Air Force Reserve)	DCMD	
ASTM	American Society for Testing and		Defense Contract Management District Defense Coordinating Officer
A 3 707 YOY	Materiels Aviation Fuel	DCO DDR	Daily Demand Rate
AVFUEL	Best and Final Offer	DEPPM	Defense Energy Program Policy
BAFO BBL		DEI I WI	Memorandum
BEP	Barrel Pagia Emarganov Dlan	DFAMS	Defense Fuel Automated Management
BFMO	Basic Emergency Plan Base Fuel Management Office	DIANIS	System System
B/L	Bill of Lading	DFARS	DoD FAR Supplement
BBL	Barrel	DFAS	Defense Finance and Accounting
BPH	Barrels Per Hour	DITIO	Service
BPWRR	Bulk Petroleum War Reserve	DFO	Defense Fuel Office
DI WICK	Requirement	DFR	Defense Fuel Region
BPWRS	Bulk Petroleum War Reserve Stock	DFSC	Defense Fuel Supply Center
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closures	DFSP	Defense Fuel Support Point
CAA	Clean Air Act	DGSC	Defense General Supply Center
CAO	Contract Administrative Office	DI	Document Identifier
CAS	Contract Administration Services	DIC	Document Identifier Code
CBL	Commercial Bill of Lading	DICP	Designated Intermediate Control Point
ccc	Command Control Center	DIDS	Defense Integrated Data System
CD	Code	DIEGME	Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether
CDR FORSCOM		DISCON	Discrepancy in Shipment Confirmation
CENTCOM	Central Command	DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
CEOA	Central European Operating Agency	DLAR	Defense Logistics Agency Regulation
CEPS	Central European Pipeline System	DLMSO	Defense Logistics Management Support
CINC	Commander in Chief		Office
CINCAMC	Commander in Chief, Air Mobility	DLSC	Defense Logistics Service Center
	Command	DoD	Department of Defense
CINCCENT	Commander in Chief Central	D <sub>0</sub> DAAC	Department of Defense Activity Address
CINCEUR	Commander in Chief European		Code
	Command	DoDAAD	Department of Defense Activity Address
CINCLANT	Commander in Chief Atlantic		Directory
CINCPAC	Commander in Chief Pacific	DoD(C)	Department of Defense (Comptroller)
CINCSO	Commander in Chief South	DoE	Department of Energy
CJCS	Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff	DOMS	Director of Military Support
CLIN	Contract Line Item Number	DOS	Days of Supply
COB	Collocated Operating Bases	DP	Distribution Plan
Coco	Contractor-Owned Contractor-Operated	DPA	Distribution Plan Authorization

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Definition</u>
DRF	Defense Revolving Fund	JPRB	Installation Planning and Review Board
DRIS	Defense Regional Interservice Support	IPRFP	Installation Planning Review Functional
DRMO.	Defense Reutilization and Marketing		Panel
Diano.	Office	ISA	Interservice Support Agreement
DRMS	Defense Reutilization and Marketing	ISCP	Installation Spill Contingency Plan
Didilib	Service Service	JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
DSN	Defense Switching Network	JMPAB	Joint Materiel priorities and Allocations
DSNG	2 0101120 2 11210111118 2 10011 0111		Board
DUECC	Defense Utilities Energy Coordinating	JP_	Jet Petroleum <u>8</u> (JP8), etc.
Dozoo	Council	JPo	Joint Petroleum Office
DUSD	Deputy Under Secretary of Defense	JRDC	Joint Regional Defense Command
DUSD(L)	DUSD for Logistics	JSOP	Joint Strategic Objective Plans
EDP	Emergency Distribution Plan	JTF	Joint Task Force
EFB	Emergency Fuel" Buy	KSN	Kerosene
EGME	Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	LDC	Local Distribution Company
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	LRC	Logistics Readiness Command
ERQ	Economic Resupply Quantity	LT	Long Ton
ERS	Emergency Relocation Site	LTLS	Less Than Truckload Shipment
EUCOM	European Command	M&R	Maintenance and Repair
FAA	Federal Aviation Agency	MAP	Military Assistance Program
FAMS	Fuels Automated Management System	MC	Minor Construction
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation	MDQ	Maximum Daily Quantity
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer	MGT	Management
FEA	Fuel Exchange Agreement	MILCON	Military Construction
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	MILSPETS	Military Standard Petroleum System
FER	Federal Energy Regulation	MILSTRAP	Military Standard Transaction Reporting
FG	Foreign Government		and Accounting Procedures
FLIP	Flight Information Publication	MILSTRIP	Military Standard Requisitioning/Issue
FMS	Foreign Military Sales		Procedure
FOB	Free on Board	MIPR	Military Interdepartmental Purchase
FORSCOM	Forces Command (Army)		Request
FRP	Federal Response Plan	MIRR	Materiel Inspection and Receiving
FSC	Federal Supply Class		Report
FSI	Final Shipment Indicator	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
FSII	Fuel System Icing Inhibitor	MSC	Military Sealist Command
FTS	Federal Telecommunication System	MSCA	Military Support to Civil Authorities
FY	Fiscal Year	MSCP	Military Service Control Point
GAO	General Accounting Office	MTMC	Military Traffic Management Command.
GBL	Government Bill of Lading	MTMCEA	Military Traffic Management Command
GFM	Government Furnished Materiel	NIACA	Eastern Area National Agrangation and Space Admini
G0C0	Government-Owned Contractor-Operated	NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Admini-
GOGO	Government-Owned Government-	NATO	Stration North Atlantic Treaty Organization
CCA	Operated		North Atlantic Treaty Organization
GSA	General Services Administration	NGR NLT	National Guard Regulation No Later Than
HNs	Host Nation Support	No.	Number
HQ	Headquarters Inventory Adjustment Designant	NOSR	Naval Oil Shale Reserves (Gas)
IAD <b>IAW</b>	Inventory Adjustment Document In Accordance With	NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination
ICP		NEDES	
ID	Inventory Control Point Identifier	NSN	System National Stock Number
IFB	Invitation For Bid	O&M	Operations and Maintenance
IG	Inspector General	OA OA	Obligation Authority
ILP	International Logistics Program	OCR	Optical Character Recognition
IMM	Integrated Materiel Management	OJCS	Office of Joint Chiefs of Staff
IMP	Inventory Management Plan	OPCON	Operation Control
INDC	Indicator	OSD	Office of Secretary of Defense
IPD	Issue Priority Designator	OSD(L)	OSD (Logistics)
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#### **GLOSSARY**

Accountable. Officer (AO). A Government employee (military or civilian) so appointed by proper authority to maintain item/financial records of Government property; such person may or may not have possession of the property (re: DoD 7200. 1O-M). See also Responsible Officer.

Accountability. The obligation imposed by law, lawful order, or regulation on an **officer** for keeping accurate records of property, funds, or documents; such person may or may not have custody of the property, finds, or documents. "Accountability" is concerned primarily with records, whereas "responsibility" is concerned primarily with custody, care, and safekeeping (re: DoD 7200. 1O-M and Joint Pub 1-02).

<u>Acquisition Obiective</u>. The quantity of war reserve stocks requested for finding in any fiscal year to buildup intermediate DFSP levels.

Advice of Obligation Authority. Funding document that permits the receiving activity to incur obligations and expenditures within the limits established in the document. The Advice of Obligation Authority cannot be redelegate to others. A violation of subsections 134 I(a) or 1517(a) of 31 U.S.C. occurs when the specific dollar limitation is exceeded.

Alongside Aircraft Fuel Delivery. Transporting Government-owned fuel from a storage facility into the fuel tanks of an aircraft. Charges for this service do not include the cost of the fuel.

Alternative Fuels. Products used in place of gasoline and diesel fuels (such as compressed natural gas, liquefied natural gas, electricity, and alcohols). These products cannot be used in gasoline or diesel engines unless the engine is modified or replaced. The term is also used to refer to fuels that have been reformulated, blended with oxygen-rich components or otherwise altered to comply with environmental regulations (examples include reformulated gasoline, gasohol, oxygenated gasoline and low sulfur diesel). These fuels can be used in engines without modifications.

<u>AVGAS</u>. Common expression for aviation gasoline such as grades 100/130 and 115/145.

Aviation Fuel (AVFUEL). Petroleum products formulated and blended for use in aircraft engines (jet, reciprocating, and piston engines).

<u>Base-Level DFSP</u>. DFSP located on a service-operated military installation that routinely issues to end user.

<u>Base-Level Quality Surveillance</u>. Military quality control measures requiring limited base-level tests to evaluate the cleanliness of fuel and fuel-handling systems for operational **use**; such efforts are not a substitute for area **fuels** laboratory requirements. Military Services fired base-level quality **surveillance** costs. (Note, DLA reimburses the Military Services for providing testing services of DLA-owned products at area fuel laboratories.)

Barrel (BBL). A unit of quantity for oil equal to 42 U.S. gallons or 9702.0 cubic inches.

<u>Blended Gasoline</u>. **Oxygenated** and reformulated gasoline and gasohol procured under ASTM **D4814** and gasohol procured under **MIL-G-53306**.

<u>Bonded Fuel</u>. Petroleum products imported from a foreign supplier into the U.S. and used by vessels or aircraft for flights or voyages outside the CONUS area. Reference DLAR 4220.4, Petroleum Products Imports.

Breakout Tankage. Storage tanks associated with pipelines systems as intermediate storage to facilitate product deliveries to DFSPS.

Bulk Petroleum Product. Petroleum product delivered in volumes greater than 208 liters (55 U.S. gallons) such as tank **trucks/cars**, pipelines, coastal barges, and ocean tankers. Product is stored in tankage having a **fill** capacity **greater** than 208 liters (55 U.S. **gallons**). (Exception, **fuel** in 500 gallon (1900 liters) collapsible drums are **managed/supplied** by DGSC via **MILSTRIP** system.)

Bulk Petroleum War Reserve Requirement (BPWRR). Fuel required in support of the SECDEF Defense **Planning** Guidance to be positioned prior to hostilities at or near the point of planned use; it is designed to reduce reaction time and to ensure adequate support of military forces during early stages of war until stocks can be replenished.

Bulk Petroleum War Reserve Stock (BPWRS). The onhand assets designated to satisfy the BPWRR. It should be **dedicated**, set aside, and quantifiable stocks of militarily suitable products. <u>Bulk Storage Facility</u>. Tankage storing **DLA-owned** bulk petroleum products purchased under bulk contracts.

<u>Bunker</u>. A compartment below deck for storing fuel used in the boiler firing of a ship; to load fuel into a vessel's **bunker for its** own **use** as distinguished **from** loading it as cargo.

Burner Tip. The point in an installation's natural gas system at which the natural gas is actually consumed.

<u>Capitalization</u>. The process whereby the DLA division of the Defense Business Operations Fund assumes management responsibility **and** ownership (title) without reimbursement for inventories financed from other DoD appropriations or funds, except as provided by DoD 7420. 13-R, Stock Fund Operations.

<u>Citygate</u>. The point in the natural gas transtnission system at which the LDC receives wholesale gas deliveries.

Clean Alternative Fuel. Any fuel (including methanol, ethanol, or other alcohols at 85 percent or more by volume), reformulated gasoline, diesel, natural gas, liquified petroleum gas, and hydrogen or power sources (including electricity), used in a cleanfuel vehicle that complies with the emission standards in section 241(2) of the Clean Air Act.

<u>Clean Fuel Vehicle</u>. A vehicle in a class or category of vehicles which has been certified to meet for any model year the **clean** fuel vehicle emission standards applicable in section 214(7) of the Clean Air Act.

<u>Common-Service</u>. Nonreimbursable service that has been directed by OSD or agreed upon between or among DoD Components; services such as operating storage facilities, lab testing, telephone/office equipment.

<u>Consolidated Cargo (CONSOL)</u>. MSC-controlled tanker resupplies fleet oilers with cargo fuel at sea.

<u>Construction</u>. The erection, installation, or assembly of a new real property facility; the addition, expansion, extension, alteration, conversion, or replacement of an existing real property facility; or the relocation of a real property facility from one base to another.

<u>Contaminated Product</u>. An off-specification product resulting from mixing with another product or products

of different type and grade or by introduction of foreign matter such as rust, dirt, or water.

Contract Bulletin. Title of pamphlets published/distributed by DFSC which indicate the commercial supplier and associated contract data awarded by DFSC-P. Contract bulletins **supply** fuel in **bulk** such as motor gasoline, diesel, kerosene, and heating oil directly to **military** bases from the local commercial **supplier**; delivery is to the storage designated in the bulletin. Base ordering **officers** order the fuel.

<u>Contract Property Administration</u>. A contract administration function with prescribed property management procedures and techniques designed to meet management data requirements of the Government and to protect the interests of the Government at minimum cost.

Contracting Officer Representative (COR). The person designated in writing by the Contracting Officer; acts as the authorized COR to monitor specific aspects of the contract and initiate action as authorized in the letter of appointment. COR responsibilities/limitations are established by the Contracting Officer.

<u>Cross-Service</u>. Reimbursable support performed by one Military Service for another Military Service for which payment is required from the Military Service receiving the support.

Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF). A DoD financial system that provides cost visibility and accountability wherein DoD operates more—like a business. DBOF functions as a revolving fired financing inventones of supplies and associated costs. DLA inventories are sold to end user operational accounts (military units and Federal Agencies) which reimburse the DLA Division, DBOF.

<u>OFAMS</u>). An automated data system with a central data bank which records MILSPETS transactions. DFAMS is designed to: (1) integrate bulk fuel management data (supply transactions, inventory, financial, procurement, requirements, and distribution), (2) incorporate GAO approved accounting principles and standards to *ensure proper* inventory and financial accounting, and (3) provide DFSC and other DoD Components with management data required in support of decisions and actions in meeting the **fuel** needs of the Military Services and Federat Agencies.

<u>Defense Fuel Office (DFO)</u>. A management component

of a DFR; may perform the usual functions of a DFR.

<u>Defense Fuel Region (DFR)</u>. A management component of the Defense Fuel Supply Center with a geographic area of responsibility to monitor **DFSC** contracts for adequate customer support, control fuel deliveries, perform contract administration functions such as property administration and quality surveillance, provide/coordinate transportation support and emergency planning, and report inventory/supply transactions to the central data bank in **DFAMS**.

Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC). An organizational component of the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). DFSC is the integrated manager/DoD central procurement agent for bulk petroleum, natural gas, coal and associated services. DFSC (DLA) owns and manages the bulk petroleum products in the Defense Department to the point-of-sale (end user); see definition of point-of-sale.

Defense Fuel Support Point (DFSP). A bulk fuel storage facility (or terminal) which receives, stores, and issues DLA-owned product in support of military/ Federal Agency requirements. There are two categories of DFSPs: (1) intermediate and (2) base-level. See volume II, chapter 8 for types of DFSPs such as GOGO, GOCO, COCO, FG, and NATO. Note, breakout tanks associated with commercial pipeline systems are not designated DFSPs; such tanks are part of the pipeline system.

<u>Department of Defense Activity Address Code</u> (<u>DoDAAC</u>]. A distinct six-position alphanumeric code assigned to **identify** military, Federal. and contractor **units/organizations**. Codes are listed in DoD 4000.25-6-M (see reference index).

<u>Designated Intermediate Control Point (DICP)</u>. A fuel unit (DFR, SAPO, DFSP, etc.) that provides DFAMS inventory and supply transactions.

<u>DFAMS</u> Asynchronous <u>Dial-Up System (DADS)</u>. A software package developed by DFSC whereby **DFSPs** transmit inventory and supply **transactions** electronically to the **DFAMS** central data bank.

<u>Direct Supply Natural Gas Contracting</u>. Contracting under a single manager process that aggregates the requirements of various customers for competitive acquisition.

<u>Distribution Plan (DP)</u>. Contract data prepared and published by DFSC to advise DFRs of contract sources

(refineries) or **DFSPs** and military bases scheduled to receive fuel (see volume II, chapter 4).

<u>Distribution Plan Authorization (DPA)</u>. An outline of contract data, quantitative requirements, and ordering limitations per contract; and authorizes DFRs to order fuel from contractors (refineries).

<u>Downgrading</u>. Off-specification or contaminated fuel which is blended with other product for use as a lower grade of fuel,

Economic Resupply Quantity (ERQ). Represents the amount of fuel delivered in increments at the most optimum transportation mode/rate. Factors considered: usable storage capacity, volume rates, depth of waterway, maximum capacity of vessel, and minimum tender acceptable.

Emergency Distribution Plan (EDP). A document designed to show how BPWRS in CONUS is planned to be delivered to base level DFSPS from intermediate DFSPs and the estimated daily delivery rates. Tentative transportation arrangements are made by the CONUS DFRs using data primarily from the Inventory Management Plan (IMP).

Environmental Compliance. See volume II, chapter 8 of this manual.

Firm Natural Gas Contracts. Firm natural gas contracts are those which require delivery via firm pipeline transportation. Pipeline reservation (demand) charges for firm natural gas contracts are paid (whethernatural gas is delivered or not) based upon an established maximum daily quantity (MDQ) of natural gas that the pipeline has agreed will be delivered to a firm natural gas transportation customer serviced by the pipeline.

<u>Flash Point</u>. The lowest temperature at which **liquid** gives rise to a flammable gaseous mixture, demonstrable from its explosive quality.

Floating Storage. Vessels used as DFSPs.

<u>Free-on-Board (FOB) Destination</u>. Product is accepted at destination by the Government. Shipper provides **transportation**.

<u>Free-on-Board (FOB) Origin.</u> Product is accepted at origin (source) by the Government. Government provides commercial transportation.

Fuels Automated Management System (FAMS). Air

Force electronic data system designed to record supply transactions automatically in peacetime and wartime at the point-of-sale. It improves inventory management, cash flow, credit/management, and provides associated benefits such as environmental protection, safety, and reduced operating costs.

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Gasohol. A gasoline-alcohol blend consisting of 90 percent by volume unleaded gasoline and 10 percent by volume 197-proof anhydrous ethyl alcohol, conforming to ASTM D4806. Applicable local environmental regulations are the determining factor concerning whether or not gasohol can be sold and used in carbon monoxide (CO) control areas as an oxygenated gasoline.

Gasoline. A volatile mixture of liquid hydrocarbons, containing small amounts of additives, suitable for use as a fuel in spark-ignition, internal combustion engines which meets the standards established in ASTM D4814.

Gauging. A process of measuring the height of a liquid in a storage tank. This is usually done by lowering a weighted graduated steel tape through the tank roof and noting the level at which the oil surface cuts the tape when the weight gently touches the tank bottoms.

Ground Products. Fuel used to power vehicles, generators and other ground equipment. Products are usually supplied by PC&S contract bulletins.

Hydrant System. An aircraft fuel servicing facility that can provide fuel through one or more outlets into an aircraft. The hydrant system generally consists of operating storage tanks (usually 25 to 50,000 gallons/95 to 189,300 liters), pumps, filter-separators, pipelines, and dispensing outlets.

Integrated Materiel Management (IMM). A logistic concept wherein a single agency of the Defense Department has total management responsibility for supplying a specific product or group of related items to the Armed Forces of the United States.

<u>Intermediate Storage (or DFSP)</u>. Product stored for subsequent issue to multiple end customers.

Intermodal Tank Container. A delivery device consisting of a tank with a capacity ranging from 4,500 to 6,500 gallons (17,000 to 24,700 liters) nestled in a steel frame cage and able to be transported by wheel, rail or water. Intermodal tank containers are normally used for delivery of bulk products (lube oils,FSII, and

aviation gasoline) where the total requirements and parcel sizes are small and where delivery from supplier to user cannot otherwise be made a single transportation mode.

<u>Interruptible Natural Gas Contracts</u>, Those contracts in which the delivery of natural gas may be curtailed or interrupted (usually with some advance notice) based upon pipeline capacity limitations, Curtailments of this nature are more common during peak demand *time*-frames.

<u>Interservice Support Agreement (ISA)</u>. support provided by a military or Federal Agency to another military or Federal Agency and at least one of the agencies is a DoD Component.

Into-Plane. A supply technique whereby the U.S. Government contracts with a contractor to refuel military aircraft at commercial airports, with specified contract fuel. The fuel, lube oil, and refueling facilities (storage tank, vehicle, and equipment) are supplied by the contractor with commercial product. The use of Government refueling trucks, equipment, bladders, etc. are not authorized unless so stipulated in the into-plane contract. Note: Commercial aircraft under a Government charter or contract may be refueled at into-plane locations.

<u>Intra-Governmental Receipt Limi</u>t. Maximum or minimum limits permissible for shipment of **DLA-owned** product to an intermediate or base-level **DFSP**. These limits are contained in MIL-HDBK-200, Quality Surveillance Handbook for Fuels, Lubricants and Related Products.

Inventory Management Plan (IMP). A DoD integrated plan of bulk fuel inventory levels and storage requirements designed to utilize DoD resources more efficiently and provide financial management data.

Joint Petroleum Office (JPO). A unified command staff function responsible for all aspects of bulk petroleum logistics within the cognizance of the CINC. Responsibilities include the management of bulk petroleum products, including war reserves, peacetime operating stocks, distribution of product, quality control, facilities management, and the development of contingency plans.

<u>Local Distribution Company</u>. Term normally used in the natural gas industry referring to the local company responsible for distributing natural gas. Maintenance. The current, daily, periodic or scheduled work required to preserve a facility from deteriorating. See volume II, chapter 8 of this manual for examples of maintenance projects.

<u>MRRI</u>. Units in thousands of barrels, 200MBBL = 200,000 barrels.

Manifold Fill. The gross volumetric capacity of a pipeline within a **terminal** complex which is used to connect storage tanks.

Marine Fuel. Petroleum products (such as F76 and marine gas oil (MGO)) used in the propulsion of ships/boats and for the operation of marine equipment.

Maximum Fill Level. The highest point to which a petroleum storage tank may be filled to allow for product expansion and safety.

Military Construction (MILCON). A single project at a military base that includes all construction material needed to produce a complete and usable facility which costs \$300,000 or greater.

#### Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR).

A MIPR cites funds for services to be performed and authorizes obligations and expenditures within specific dollar limitations after the receiving activity formally accepts the MIPR. A violation of subsections 134 l(a) or 1517(a) of 31 U.S.C. occurs when the specific dollar limitation is exceeded.

Minor Construction. A single project at a military base that includes all **construction** material needed to produce a **complete/usable** facility or a complete and usable improvement to an existing facility with a total cost less than \$300,000. See volume II, chapter 8 of this manual for examples of minor construction projects.

Mogas. Common expression for motor (automotive) gasoline.

Monthly Switching. This term is unique to the natural gas industry. It's the process by which the LDC allows customers to switch natural gas sources of supply, on an established frequency (i.e., monthly) between the LDC gas "sales" or another supplier's transportation gas.

Non-Recoverable Tank Bottoms. The mixture of fuel, sludge, rust, etc., remaining ina tank which cannot be

recovered as usable fuel.

Ocean Terminals (or DFSPs). Storage facilities capable of discharging and loading ocean tankers and barges.

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Order. The placement of a request for fuel from a refinery.

<u>Off-Specification.</u> Term describing a petroleum product which fails to meet the requirements of the applicable specification.

Operating Storage. Fuel in tankage that directly supports aircraft refueling operations.

Operational Control (OPCON). See Joint Pub 1-02 (formerly JCS Pub 1), Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms.

Operations and Organizational Maintenance (O&M). Operating costs such as personnel costs, house-keeping costs (grease valves, replace' gaskets, clean andmaintain equipment, etc.), and related supplies. This is a military responsibility; it is budgeted and funded by the military. The operating and organizational costs of GOGO facilities are not funded by DLA/DFSC.

Oxygenated Gasoline. A reformulated gasoline, certified by the EPA under rulings implementing the Clean Air Act (CAA) for use primarily in CO control areas beginning November 1, 1992, and formulated to reduce vehicle exhaust emissions and to meet the following limits:

- a. Minimum average of 2.7 percent (by weight) **oxygen,** and
- b. Reduced volatility (measured by Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) in pounds per square inch of gravity (psig)) during colder months, e.g., November 1-March 1, of a maximum 7.8 psig in CO control areas.

<u>Packaged Petroleum Products</u>. Petroleum products packaged in containers of 55 U.S. gallons (208 liters) or less.

<u>Peacetime Operating Stock (POS)</u>. Inventory at DFSPS to sustain peacetime operations. It includes unobtainables, safety levels (if appropriate), oiler loadout quantities, augmented levels and economic reorder quantity (ERQ).

Peacetime Operating Stock Authorization (POSA). The POSA is the total amount of POS authorized at a

given DFSP.

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<u>Pipeline Fill.</u> The gross volumetric capacity. of cross-country <u>pipelines</u> between storage locations. (Local pipelines within a terminal are part of the manifold fill capacity.)

<u>Point-of-Sale</u>. Where title (ownership) of stocks transfer from DLA to the **Military** Services or Federal Agency.

<u>POL</u>. A broad term which includes all petroleum products used by the Anned Forces. It originated as an abbreviation for petroleum, oil, and lubricants.

<u>Posts. Camps, and Station (PC&S)</u>. PC&S is the name of the purchase program used primarily to procure commercial ground product.

<u>Property Administrator</u>. An authorized representative of the Contracting Officer appointed/assigned to administer the contract requirements and obligations relating to Government property (FAR 45.5).

Quality Assurance (QA). A contract administration function performed by the Government in determining whether contractors fulfill contract requirements and specifications of petroleum products and related services. (Note: QA ends and QS begins when the product is accepted by the QAR; acceptance of the product represents the transfer of ownership from contractor to Government.)

Quality Assurance Representative (QAR). A person who represents the contracting officer in performing procurement quality assurance functions of petroleum products at contractor refineries or supply points. Note: DCMC QARs perform QA in CONUS; DCMCI QARs perform QA overseas.

Quality Representative (QR). An organizational title assigned to a person responsible for quality assurance or surveillance functions.

<u>Quality Surveillance (QS)</u>. The aggregate of measures (blending, stock rotating, sampling, etc.) used to determine and maintain the quality of Government-owned bulk petroleum products to the degree necessary to ensure that such products are suitable for their intended use.

<u>Quality Surveillance Representative (QSR)</u>. An authorized representative of the Contracting *Officer* who performs quality surveillance functions of petro-

**leum** products at a contractor storage facility, load or discharging ports and commercial pipeline facilities.

<u>Reclamation</u>. The procedure that will restore or change the **quality** of a contaminated or off-specification product so that it will meet the specification of the original product or a lower grade product.

Recoverable Tank Bottoms. Fuel in useable condition below *the* suction manifold or **drawoff** line of a storage tank which is not available during normal operations but, which can be recovered with bottom suction lines or portable pumps and hoses.

Redistribution Order (RDO). A document/action directing the shipment of product between DFSPS. RDOS are controlled by DFRs in CONUS and DFRs/SAPOs overseas.

Reformulated Gasoline. Gasoline, certified by EPA under rulings implementing Clean Air Act Sections 7401 through 7671. For use primarily in ozone nonattainment areas beginning January 1, 1995, and formulated to reduce vehicle exhaust emissions and to meet the following limits:

- a. Minimum average of 2.0 perCent (by weight) oxygen;
- b. Maximum average of 1.0 percent (by volume) benzene;
- c. Maximum average of 25 percent **(by** volume) aromatics;
- d. Reduced volatility (measured by RVP in **psig)** during warmer months, e.g., June 1- September 15, of a maximum 7.2 psig and 8.1 psig in southern and northern **nonattainment** areas, respectively
- e. Lead must be less than 0.13 grams/liter and other heavy metals also controlled; and
- f. Deposit control additives at levels set by EPA.

Region. Area as established in the IMP by DFSC-OS (in coordination with the CINCs and Military Services) for **inventory** management purposes by combining **inventory** levels capable of providing maximum mutual support to a DFSP within their area of responsibility.

Repair. The restoration of a real property facility to such condition that it may be effectively utilized for its

designated purpose. See volume II, chapter 8 of this manual for examples of repair projects and when such projects are classified "construction" projects.

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<u>Replacement-in-Kind (RIK)</u>. An agreement made to provide reciprocal support between the U.S. military forces and foreign governments.

Requirements Balance. The cumulative difference between the amount of product slated for an ocean DFSP and the cumulative amount received by tankers (cargo number) at the DFSP.

<u>Requirements Determination</u>. A supply function used to compute the fuel needed in support of military operations.

<u>Requisition (DFSP)</u>. The placement of a request with a DFSP for fuel.

Responsibility. (1) The obligation to fulfill an assigned task to a successful conclusion; with responsibility goes authority to direct and take the necessary action to ensure success. (2) The obligation for the proper custody, care, and timekeeping of property or funds entrusted to the custody or supervision of a person (re: DoD 7200. 1O-M and JCS pub. 1). See also accountability.

Responsible Officer (RO). A Government employee who is a U.S. citizen (military or civilian) appointed by proper authority to exercise care, custody, and safe-keeping of Government property; property may be in possession or under supervision of such person (re: DoD 7200. 10-M). See also Accountable Officer.

Safety Level (SL). The amount of fuel included in the POS formula to compensate for variability in resupply time and demand during the resupply cycle. SLS are maintained to prevent stock outages where no BPWRS are held or to provide a confidence level that at least 85 percent of a specific location's authorized BPWRS levels are available.

<u>Sale</u>. DLA-owned product issued to Military Services, Federal Agencies, etc. from a DFSP or direct from a refinery that result in DFSC billing.

Seasonal Resupply. DFSPS that are resupplied seasonally (such as closed ports in the winter) may establish stock levels sufficient to ensure stock availability between resupply seasons plus 30 days.

Shell Capacity, The gross volumetric capacity

expressed in barrels of a petroleum storage tank, including nonrecoverable tank bottoms.

<u>Slates</u>. Monthly reports of planned requirements for tanker delivery. Slating represents current and future requirements at ocean DFSPS. All slating activities shall calculate requirements for 4 months (current plus 3 months).

Source Identification and Ordering Authorization (SIOATH) Form. The SIOATH document indicates who is authorized to order or requisition bulk fuel directly from a designated supplier. SIOATHs are prepared and issued by DFRs to DoD bases and other Federal units who will be obtaining fuel via DFSC contracts *or* DFSPS. The two types of SIOATHs are as follows:

o SIOATHs for contractor (refinery) sources are computer produced by DFAMS but may be manually prepared on DFSC Form 21.1. These contain contract data and maximum quantity to be ordered from a contractor on DD Form 1155, Order for Supplies or Services. Bases schedule actual deliveries.

o SIOATHs for DFSP sources are prepared on DFSC Form 21. 1; these indicate who may requisition fuel from DFSPS on DD Form 1348-7, DoD MILSPETS Single Line Item Requisition/Release/Receipt Document.

<u>Strapping</u>. Measuring storage tanks and cargo carriers for capacity.

Subarea Petroleum Office (SAPO). Regional components supporting a JPO and usually responsible for regional JPO functions and for coordinating facility projects, inventory/supply reports, slating and transportation requirements between DFSC, MSC, and the Military Services. SAPOS are located overseas.

<u>Supplementary Address</u>. Identifies the recipient of stock or the billing activity when such activity is other than the requisitioner.

<u>Surcharge</u>. A pro rata administrative charge reflecting the **operational**, general and administrative costs incurred by DFSC for operation of the direct supply natural gas program.

<u>Tankage</u>. Bulk petroleum storage tanks; associated terms:

o Expansion Space (Vapor Space). Space at top of

" "\*\*\*\* tank reserved for expansion of fuel resulting from increases in temperature.

o <u>Ullage</u>. The volume of available space in a container unoccupied by contents. Hence unaging, a method of gauging the contents of a tank by measuring the height of the liquid surface from the top of the tank.

<u>Tank Car.</u> Rail car specifically designed to transport petroleum products.

<u>Tank Truck (TT)</u>. Delivery truck on which a meter is not required, but is equipped with a 15-foot (5 meter) hose and having a capacity generally ranging from 6,500 to 11,000 gallons (24,600 to 41,600 liters).

<u>Tank Wagon (TW)</u>. Delivery truck equipped with a meter, nozzle, 100 feet (30 meters) of hose, and used for **making** multiple, small deliveries and on which seals are not required. Capacity of a tank wagon can range up to 5,200 gallons (19,700 liters).

<u>Truck and Trailer</u>. Delivery truck equipped with a 15-foot (5 meter) hose (meter not required); capacity is normally 9,000 gallons (34,000 liters) minimum.

<u>Ullage</u>. See definition for tankage.

<u>Unavailable Storage</u>. The amount of usable storage (by product) which is within the reporting complex but unable to receive usable product due to: tankage out of service for repair, cleaning, etc.; blending fuel; **cross-country** pipeline fill requirements; or other reasons.

<u>Underway Replenishment (UNREP)</u>. Fleet oilers refuel ship bunkers at sea.

<u>Unobtainable Inventory</u>. Quantity required to prime a storage and dispensing system. It consists of **cross-country** or system pipeline fill, manifold fill, and**tank** bottoms below the suction line.

<u>Unusable Storage</u>. Unused tankage space due to structural deficiencies, safe fill height restrictions, and floating roof displacement.

<u>Usable Storage</u>. Net volumetric capacity of storage tank, including tank bottoms and pipeline/manifold fill. The available tankage is measured from the bottom of the tank to the maximum fill level.

<u>Use Limits</u>. Acceptable deviations to specification and chemical requirements that **still** permit use of the

product in consuming equipment. These limits are contained in the Military Services' regulations and manuals.

War Materiel Procurement Capability (WC]. The quantity of an item which can be acquired by orders placed on or after D-Day operation commences from industry or from any other available source during the period prescribed for war materiel procurement planning purposes.

Worldwide Inventory and Storage Plan (WISP). A DoD integrated plan of bulk petroleum inventory and storage requirements designed to: utilize DoD resources more efficiently, eliminate duplication of effort among DoD Components in obtaining additional storage facilities, and support inventory management decisions in contracting for additional storage facilities.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

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Volume I	Introduction
Volume I Manago	ement of Bulk Petroleum
Volume III	Natural Gas
Volume IV	Coal
Volume V	MILSPETS (to be published at a future date).

- 2. Page numbers correlate to chapters and appendices. Appendices are numbered by alphanumerics (Al, B1O, etc.). Chapters are organized as **follows**:
  - A. Section
    - 1. Subsection
      - a. Paragraph
        - (1) Subparagraph
          - (a) Subparagraph
            - 1 Subparagraph
- B. <u>CHANGE NOTICE</u>. Amendments to the manual are **published** as change notices by the Defense Logistics Agency/DLA-MMSB in coordination with DoD Components and **DUSD(L)** Materiel and Resource Management approval. Entire pages may be issued for substantial changes or pages with a marginal line for minor changes. Change notices indicate the calendar year and sequence number (93-1, 93-2,94-1, etc).
- C. <u>DISTRIBUTION</u>. See page ii (Distribution of Manual) in the front of this manual for distribution information.
- D. <u>RECOMMENDED CHANGES</u> will be submitted through command channels to:
  - I. Volumes I-IV Defense Logistics Agency/MMSB

Cameron Station

Alexandria, VA 22304-6100

2. Volume V: Director

Defense Logistics Management Standards Office

ATTN: DLMSO-PM

6301 Little River Turnpike, Suite 220

Alexandria. VA 22312-3508



#### **VOLUME I - INTRODUCTION**

#### CHAPTER 1

#### DoD BULK PETROLEUM MANAGEMENT POLICY

#### A. PURPOSE

1. Integrated Materiel Management (IMM). This manual implements DoD Directive 4140.25, DoD Bulk Petroleum Management Policy, January 8, 1993; it prescribes policy guidance, supply operating procedures, *reporting* instructions, and assigns functional responsibilities at the unit and organizational levels for the integrated management of bulk petroleum products and associated bulk storage facilities.

#### 2. Bulk Petroleum IMM Objectives

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- a. Purchase, store, and distribute bulk petroleum products in an economical and **efficient** manner.
- b. Maintain essential and properly positioned inventories and storage facilities in support of peacetime and wartime requirements.
- c. Provide **efficient** financial management and effective use of resources for the DoD bulk petroleum logistic system; eliminate duplication of effort.
- 3. <u>Natural Gas and Coal</u>. This manual implements DoD policy guidance and management procedures for central procurement of **natural** gas, coal, and vehicular alternative fuels.

# B. APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE, This manual applies to:

- 1. Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Military Services and Reserve Components, Chairman-Joint Chiefs of Staff (Joint Staff), Unified Commands, and the Defense Agencies (hereafter referred to collectively as "DoD Components"); "Military Services" refers to the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.
- 2. DoD Components concerned with bulk petroleum logistics planning and support, and offices that design, develop, purchase, operate, modify, test, or evaluate weapon systems or combat-support equipment, including fuel storage facilities and distribution equipment.

#### C. <u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DoD) POLICY</u>

- 1, <u>Goal</u>. DoD bulk petroleum programs shall support the DoD peacetime and wartime missions and permit **successful** deployment and employment of forces at minimum cost.
- 2. Fuel Standardization. DoD Components will minimize the number of bulk petroleum products to be stocked and distributed, plan to use fuels readily available worldwide, and minimize the military-unique characteristics of DoD fuels. DoD Components shall plan, program, and budget to design and qualify new systems to use readily available commercial mid-distillate type fuels.
- 3. Inventory Levels. DoD Components shall minimize inventories consistent with peacetime and contingency needs of U.S. military forces worldwide. Inventories will be categorized as POS and BPWRS.
- 4. <u>Petroleum Operating Stock (POS)</u>. POS maybe established and held IAW procedures in volume II, chapter 11 of this manual.
- 5, <u>Bulk Petroleum War Reserve Stock</u> (<u>BPWRS</u>). BPWRS shall be in addition to peacetime stocks. BPWRS shall be based upon the most demanding requirement for each location. BPWRS consists of stocks to support deployment and combat operations and is sized to meet requirements until <u>fuel</u> can be resupplied from a secure source. Sourcing and BPWRS guidance shall be developed by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of <u>Staff</u> and recommended to the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition & Technology) for approval.

#### D. <u>RESPONSIBILITIES</u>

- 1. The <u>Under Secretsry of Defense For Acquisition</u> & Technology (USD(A&T)) shall:
- a. Establish policies, grant policy waivers, approve changes in responsibilities for management of bulk petroleum stocks and facilities, and provide procedural guidance to the DoD Components; and ensure their effective implementation.

- b. Act as the DoD claimant to the Department of Energy (DoE) for required petroleum products.
- c. Review contingency BPWRS levels recommended by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and establish policy guidance.
- 2. The <u>Deputy Under Secretary of Defense</u> (<u>Logistics</u>) (<u>DUSD(L)</u>) shall serve as the DoD central administrator for energy management and <u>IMM</u> oversight responsibility for fuel products.
- 3. The <u>Department of Defense Controller</u> (<u>DoD(C)</u>) in coordination with <u>USD(A&T)</u> shall establish financial policies and guidance for the management of bulk petroleum products.

#### 4. The Secretaries of the Military Services shall:

- a. Provide for the operation of petroleum facilities under their cognizance; control the issue, receipt, and management of stocks at operating locations; plan, program, fund, and perform operation/organizational maintenance of facilities located on their installations (hereafter called bases) in support of their missions (see chapter 8, section L. of this manual); and design, fund, and construct petroleum facilities used solely in support of the Military Services' petroleum management missions.
- b. Implement the fuel **standardization** policies in subsection C. 2, above.
- c. Assist the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) in the selection **and** assignment of priority to military construction (MILCON) projects identified for the DLA MILCON program; and provide base-level technical support for the DLA-funded maintenance, repair, and construction at military base-level petroleum facilities.
- d. Manage military-unique or theater-assigned bulk petroleum transportation assets.
- e. compute wartime petroleum demands based upon Unified Commands operations plans, wartime fuel consumption rates, war reserve requirements by location, and establish daily wartime demand profile.
- f. Provide data on all BPWRS to DLA and Unified Commanders in accordance with procedures in volume II, chapter 11 of this manual.
- g. DoD Components shall make maximum use of commercial and host-nation sources of supply to meet

peacetime and wartime requirements.

- h. Perform specific responsibilities as stated in paragraphs D.4.i., **D.4.j.** and D.4.k., below, unless these responsibilities are assigned elsewhere by paragraph **D.7.o.**
- i. The <u>Secretary of the Army</u> shall provide management of overhand petroleum <u>support</u>, including inland waterways, to U.S. land-based forces of all the DoD Components. (Note: The Army has transferred the bulk petroleum transportation mission on the main islands of Japan, excluding Okinawa, to DLA.) To ensure wartime support, the Army tactical storage and distribution systems shall supplement existing fixed facilities to include host-nation assets and commercial storage. The Army shall be responsible for inland distribution planning during wartime.
- j. The <u>Secretary of the Navy</u> shall provide seaward and over-water bulk petroleum shipments to the high-water mark for U.S. sea and land-based forces of all DoD Components.
- k. The <u>Secretary</u> of the <u>Air Force</u> shall provide distribution of bulk petroleum products by air. This method of movement is reserved for situations demanding immediate support at remote locations.
- 5. The <u>Chainnan of the Joint Chiefs of Staff(CJCS)</u> shall:
- a. Provide an annual report on host-nation support (i-INS) agreements which support fuel requirements, distribution shortfalls, and the state of such negotiations to USD(A&T).
- b. Recommend contingency war reserve stock levels to USD(A&T).
- c. Prescribe procedures for reporting DoD Component petroleum planning data to alliance or other host nation authorities involved in combined defense planning.
- d. Recommend changes to the responsibilities in subsections D.6. and D.7., below, to USD(A&T).
- 6. The Commander in Chief. U.S. Transportation Command (CINCTRANS) shall plan for and provide air, land, and sea transportation of fuels for the DoD in peace and war. These efforts will supplement and not replace the primary responsibilities assigned to the Military Services and DLA, especially with regard to



intro-theater and inland fuel movement and distribution.

#### 7. The Commanders of Unified Commands shall:

1

- a. Plan, manage, and coordinate the receipt, storage, and distribution of petroleum products in theater in coordination with the Director, DLA.
- b. Plan to convert from **primary** to alternate fuels as needed.
- c. Coordinate and prioritize DLA MILCON and qualified maintenance and repair projects for petroleum facilities within theater. Further, coordinate DFSC tankage leasing plans and related activities.
- d. Ensure fuel requirements, operations, and constraints are addressed/published in the fuels annex of *operations* plans (OPLANS).
- e. Negotiate in conjunction with DLA formal HNS and coordinate the development and release of combined and/or alliance petroleum planning data.
- f. Release or reallocate **BPWRS** in an emergency or war.
- g. Direct DLA elements within their geographic area to ensure effective operations of storage and distribution facilities following approval from the Director, DLA or CJCS; such approval may be coordinated through the appropriate DFR. This authority is defined as that required to ensure the coordination of: (1) movement and evacuation of personnel, (2)stockage and distribution of petroleum products, and (3) acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of petroleum facilities and associated services.
- h. Provide physical security and administrative and logistic support for DLA elements as agreed to by **DLA/DFSC** and the component command under interservice support agreements (ISAS).
- i. Exercise administrative direction over DLA elements consistent with that which is exercised over other DoD Components relating to such matters as status of forces and other agreements with host nations, standards of dress and conduct, general **theater** regulations, and war and emergency plans.
- j. Advise the Director, DLA, of any recommended changes to or dissatisfactions with the type, adequacy, and responsiveness of logistic support provided by DLA. Unresolved issues between the

Director, DLA and Commanders of Unified Commands will be referred to CJCS for resolution or to DUSD(L) via ADUSD(L) for final determination when a negotiated resolution cannot be achieved.

- k. May assume temporary operational control (OPCON) of DLA elements overseas in a major emergency in accordance with coordinated memorandum of understanding. Unified Commanders shall determine when an emergency necessitates assuming such control and if so, shall promptly notify the CJCS, component operational commanders, and DLA Director of the nature and estimated duration of the control. Note, this paragraph addresses Unified Commands only. (OPCON is defined in Joint Pub 1-02, DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms.)
- 1. Make maximum use of available stocks in adjacent theaters to support regional contingency requirements.
- m. Coordinate the quality surveillance program within the command.
- n. Establish subarea petroleum offices (SAPOs) as necessary, at the subunified command level to provide in country or regional staff management functions.
- o. Direct tactical movement of fuel by means available to any DoD Component in a theater of operations, as necessitated by circumstances.
- 8. The <u>Director</u>, <u>Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)</u> shall:
- a. Execute the integrated materiel management (IMM) responsibility for bulk petroleum products: procurement, ownership, quality surveillance, accountability, budgeting, and distribution of stocks to the point-of-sale at military bases and Federal facilities worldwide.
- i. Exercise administrative direction over DLA maintenance and repair, and construction of new permanent storage and associated distribution facilities.
  - (2) Design and execute maintenance, repair, and construction projects in coordination with the Military Services and Unified Commanders.
  - (3) Plan, program, budget, and fund for contract storage and associated services in support of the DLA bulk petroleum management mission.

- (4) Negotiate and conclude international agreements, in conjunction with the Commander in Chiefs (CINCs), to provide bulk petroleum products, additives, laboratory testing, facilities,, pipelines, and related services IAW DoD Directive 5530.3 and DoD 7220.9-M (see reference index). Responsibilities associated with mutual support agreements (RIK and FEA) are addressed in volume II, chapter 10.
- b. Develop contingency support plans in concert with Unified Commanders to acquire the necessary petroleum products, storage, and/or associated services in support of military needs.
- c. Provide technical support involving military specifications; coordinate with military technical authorities when operational exigencies require that **other**-than-specified fuels be used to meet operational requirements.
- d. Allocate resources in support of BPWRS requirements, compute POS requirements, and develop an "inventory management plan" that lists approved inventory levels and uncovered requirements by location.
- "e. Develop the annual quantity of bulk petroleum war reserves requested for funding in any fiscal year.
- f. Continuously evaluate the petroleum market and advise the USD(A&T), CJCS, and Military Services of considerations critical to peacetime and wartime operations and planning.
- g. Establish and maintain DFRs or DFOS as necessary.
- h. Publish and maintain DoD 4140.25-M IAW administrative guidance in DoD 5025.1-M (see reference index) *in* coordination with the DoD Components. Unresolved issues will be addressed by DUSD(L)MRM for resolution.
- i. Assign DFSC as the DLA representative on the MILSPETS Focal Point Committee, Assign Defense Logistics Management Standards Office (DLMSO) as the DoD central representative for coordinating MILSPETS procedural and data element program changes with the Military Services,
- E. <u>PROCEDURES</u>. See volumes 11 and V for petroleum products; volume III for natural gas; and volume IV for coal.

#### F. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- 1. NATO reporting requirements are discussed in the North Atlantic Council procedures (AC/12 and AC/1 12).
- 2. Data for HNS agreements in paragraph D.5.a., above, are reported under Report Control Symbol (RCS): DD-P&L(A)1726.
- 3. Data and RCS with concise titles are reported to **DLA/DFSC** by the DFRs, Military Services and **CINC-JPOs** as follows:
- a. Bulk Petroleum Products Slate, RCS: DLA(M)1881(DFSC):
- b. Bulk Petroleum Terminal Report, RCS: DLA(W)1884(DFSC)MIN.
- c. BPWRS for DLA Terminal Storage, RCS: DLA(A)1887(DFSC).
- d. Projected Military purchases, RCS: **DLA(AR)1892(DFSC)**.
- e. Tanker Transportation Requirements, RCS: DLA(AR)194(DFSC).

#### G. ORGANIZATIONS

#### 1, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)

- a. <u>Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC)</u>. DFSC is the integrated manager for bulk petroleum products and associated storage facilities and the DoD central procurement agency for natural gas direct supply and coal. See chapter 3 of this volume for Federal Supply Classes assigned to DFSC and Defense General Supply Center (DGSC).
- b. Defense Contract Management Command (DCMC). DCMC and DCMC International have been delegated PQA responsibility for bulk fuel.
- c. <u>Defense Fnel Regions (DFRs)</u> and <u>Defense Fuel Offices (DFOs)</u>. See chapter 2 of this volume for area and fictional responsibilities.
- d. <u>Defense General Supply Center (DGSC)</u> is the DoD central procurement agency for packaged petroleum products which are supplied in containers of 55 U.S. gallons or less (quarts, gallons, and drums).



- e. <u>Defense Logistics Management Standards</u> Office (DLMSO). See volume V, chapter 1 for area and functional responsibilities.
- 2. Joint Petroleum Offices (JPOs). JPOS are established to perform petroleum logistics functions and by 'he management function in coordinating requirements, staff responsibilities. JPOS areas follows:

Command Mail Address

ACOM CINCACOM/J4 (JPO)

> U.S. Atlantic Command Norfolk, VA 23511-5100

Message Address

USCINCACOM NORFOLK VA//J4//

**Command** Mail Address

CENTCOM HQ USCENTCOM/CCJ4/7-OP

> U. S. Central Command 7115 South Boundary Blvd. MacDill AFB, FL 33621-5101

Message Address

USCINCCENT MACDILL AFB FL//CCJ4-7-OP//

**Command** Mail Address

**PACOM** CINCPAC

> U. S. Pacific Command Box 64020, ATTN: J422 Camp H.M. Smith Hawaii 96861-4020

Message Address

USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J422//

**Command** Mail Address

CINCEUR/ECJ4-LIJ **EUCOM** 

> U.S. European Command Unit 30400, Box 1000 APO AE 091284209

Message Address

USCINCEUR VAIHINGEN GE//ECJ4-LIJ//

**Command** Mail Address

SOUTHCOM CINCSO/SCJ4-JPO

U. S. Southern Command

Unit 1140 **APo AA** 34003

#### Message Address

USCINCSO QUARRY HEIGHTS PM//SCJ4-JPO//

3. Service Control Point (SCP). SCPS established serve as the central technical issues, and supply actions with military units and DFSC, SCPS areas follows:

> a. Army US. Army Petroleum Center/SATPC-L New Cumberland, PA 17070-5008

Msg. Add: USAPC New Cumberland PA//SATPC-L//

b. Navy Navy Petroleum Office/NPO-20 5010 Duke Street Cameron Station T-40 Alexandria, VA 22304-6180

Msg. Add: NAVPETOFF ALEXANDRIA VA//NPO//

c. Air Force: Air Force Fuels Division (Det 29 SA-ALC/SFM) Cameron Station, Bldg. 8 Alexandria, VA 22304-6160

Msg.Add: DET 29 SA ALC CAMERON STATION//SFM/

- 4. Military Sealift Command (MSC). MSC as the Navy's agent shall provide transportation support to DFSC for the movement of bulk petroleum products via ocean tankers/barges. See volume II, chapter 6 of this manual for associated interface procedures.
- 5. Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC). MTMC shall provide DFSC traffic support/ data required to move bulk fuel via land transportation within CONUS which includes water shipments within the Great Lakes, inland waterways, and the inter/intracoastal waterways. See volume II, chapter 6 of this manual for associated interface procedures.

#### H. DLA/DFSC/DFR SUPPLY ASSISTANCE

- 1. DLA manages a Customer Supply Assistant Program (CSAP) worldwide designed to resolve customer problems and improve supply procedures and response to customer fuel requirements for DLAmanaged products.
- 2. DFSC may establish Petroleum Management Assistant Teams (PMATs) to visit/assist DFRs and DFSPs in resolving logistic management problems and improving supply procedures. For military assistance,

visits may be requested by the local commander or major command via the SCP. DFSC initiated visit will be coordinated with the SCP and the major command of the military base.

- 3. DFRs and base fuel offices at GOGO DFSPS shall assist customers with fuel supply and distribution problems.
- 4. The Command Control Center (CCC) at the Defense Fuel Supply Center is the focal point for all problems and emergencies during non-duty hours. The phone numbers are as follows:
  - a. DSN 284-8105, 8106
  - b. COM 703-274-8105,8106
  - **c**. Cellular 703-407-5698

#### I. DFSC'S ORGANIZATIONAL STAFF. DFRs, AND DFOs

o Commander	DFSC-D
o Deputy Commander	DFSC-DD
o Executive Officer	- DFSC-DE
o Public Affairs office	DFSC-DB
o Small Business Office —————————	DFSC-DU
o Internal Review Office	DFSC-DI
o Directorate of Alternative Fuels	— DFSC-A
o Directorate of Facilities Management	DFSC-F
0 Office of Counsel —	DFSC-G
o Office of Market Research and Analysis	DFSC-N
o Directorate of Suppl y Operati ens	DFSC-O
o Directorate of Contracting and Production	DFSC-P
o Directorate of Quality Assurance	DFSC-Q
o Directorate of Resources Management	DFSC-R
o Office of Telecommunications & Information Systems	DFSC-Z
o Defense Fuel Region - Northeast	DFR-NE
o Defense Fuel Region - Centralo Defense Fuel Region - South	

0 Defense Fuel Region - WestDFR-W
0 Defense Fuel Region - Europe — DFR-E
00 Defense Fuel Office - ItalyDFO-I
00 Defense Fuel Office - NATO —————DFO-NATO
00 Defense Fuel Office - Turkey———— DFO-T
00 Defense Fuel Office - United KingdomDFO-UK
o Defense Fuel Region - Pacific
00 Defense Fuel Office - Alaska — DFO-A
00 Defense Fuel Office - Korea ————————————————————————————————————
00 Defense Fuel Office - Japan ————DFO-J
o Defense Fuel Region - Middle East



#### CHAPTER 2

#### DFSC FIELD REPRESENTATION

#### A. GENERAL

1. DFRs and DFOS provide regional logistic support for DFSPS worldwide.

1

- 2. Functional responsibilities may be delegated between DFSC and the Services by mutual consent for management *efficiency*. DFRs may initiate ISAS with military units in **coordination** with **DFSC-R** IAW DoD Directive 4000.19 and DoD 4000.19-R (see reference index).
- 3. DFSC is authorized to forma petroleum management assistance team to **visit/assist** DFSPS in an effort to improve logistic support, resolve supply problems, etc.; such visits to military bases will be coordinated with the base commander, major command and the SCP.

#### B. CONUS DFRS

1. DFR-Northeast (DFR-NE) 2404 Tuskegee Airmen Ave McGuire AFB, NJ 08641-5112

> Phone: DSN 440-3766 COM 609724-3766 FAX DSN 440-3106

DFR-Central (DFR-C)
 8900 S. Broadway, Bldg. 2
 St. Louis, MO 63125-1513

Phone: DSN 693-8346 COM 314-263-8346 FAX DSN 693-8429

3. **DFR-South (DFR-S)**Federal Bldg., Room 1005
2320 **LaBranch** Street
Houston. TX 77004-1091

Phone: DSN 940-1152 COM 713-750-1371 FAX 713-750-1891

4. DFR-West (**DFR-W**) 3171 N. **Gaffey** Street San Pedro, CA 90731-1099

> Phone: DSN 972-3090 COM 310335-3090 FAX 310335-3099

#### AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia. Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin. and Wyoming

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennes see, Texas; Mexico, Puerto Rico, West Indies. the Caribbean, Central America, and South America.

California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Montana, Oregon, nnd Washington.

# C. <u>CONUS DEFENSE FUEL REGIONS (DFRs) - FUNCTIONS</u>

- 1. <u>General</u>. DFRs **provide valuable** petroleum expertise in supplying bulk petroleum products to the DFSPS and Federal Agencies. **DFRs** coordinate **delivery** orders with industry, assist DFSPS in resolving logistical problems, supply-emergency requirements, and ensure DFSPS have a continuous and reliable source of **fuel**.
- 2. Ordering Fuel. Distribution Plans (DPs) and associated Distribution Plan Authorizations (DPAs) provide DFRs with the source of supply for DFSPS. DFRs:
- a. Prepare and distribute Source Identification and Ordering Authorizations (SIOATHs) based on DP/DPAs. SIOATHs document and inform base-level DFSPS of their supply sources, such as refineries or intermediate DFSPs.
- b. Control and place orders for product delivered by tank **truck/car**, lake tankers, barges, and pipelines to **DFSPs** in CONUS.
- c. Provide alternate or **supplementary** sources of supply (for base-level **DFSPs**) on a **temporary** basis, as needed, coordinate with the Contracting Officer when contractors fail to perform.
  - d. Prepare tanker slates in CONUS.

#### 3. Transportation. DFRs shall:

- a. Provide transportation support for product delivered to **DFSPs** and ships; plan, arrange, and direct delivery in coordination with **Military Traffic** Management Command (MTMC).
- b. Arrange shipment of product by barges, pipelines, rail and tank trucks to include ordering and scheduling of equipment and coordination of duties with supply personnel.
- c. Submit requests for contract barge service to the Military Traffic Management Command Eastern Area (MTMCEA); control and maximize the efficient use of barges in dedicated contract service.

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- d. Recommend to DFSC-OT the use of commercial pipeline systems whenever economically feasible and use of Government-operated barges, small tankers or" other vessels when they can be efficiently utilized in distribution of DLA-owned fuel.
- e. Review discrepancies in shipments, ensure such are investigated and documented, and initiate liability action as required.
- f. Validate and approve carrier invoices for detention/demurrage claims associated with tank truck/car, barge, and lake tanker shipments. Disputed claims are forwarded to **DFSC-OT** for resolution.

#### 4. <u>DFSP Operation</u>. DFRs shall:

- a. *Monitor* DFSP inventory levels *reported* in the Inventory Managetnent Plan (IMP); coordinate with DFSP operators in maintaining stock **levels**; provide receipt/shipment instructions and monitor terminal conditions for quality upkeep, safety practices, etc.
- b. Monitor and coordinate receipts and shipments of product at GOCO/COCO DFSPs; perform property administration for the Contracting Officer in protecting Government interest.
- c. Review accountable records at contractoroperated facilities for DLA-owned products to determine if losses exceed the prescribed allowances. Contractors at contractor-operated terminals are liable for losses in cases of negligence, bad faith, or willful misconduct, unless otherwise stated in the contract; such losses are investigated by DFRs (property administrator) who advise the Commanding Officer of the circumstances (contractor report, findings and recommendation).
- 5. Procurement Quality Assurance (PQA), a contract administration function, is performed by Defense Contract Management Districts (DCMD) worldwide. See volume II, chapter 3 of this manual for program guidance and functional responsibilities.
- 6. Quality Surveillance (QS). DFRs shall develop regional QS programs designed to maintain proper quality of DLA-owned petroleum products in coordination with DFSC-Q. DFRs shall:
- a. Perform QS at DFSC contracted GOCO and COCO DFSPs.
- b. Provide advice and assistance to base-level DFSPS in maintaining proper quality of fuel to ensure it

is suitable for use IAW volume H, chapter 7 of this manual. **DFR** Quality Representative (QR) shall periodically visit individual facilities to assist with quality concerns and to ensure customer satisfaction.

- c. Submit annual proposed stock rotation plans to DFSC-O for dormant stocks and periodic quality data for GOCO/COCO DFSPs. Upon direction of DFSC, DFRs shall arrange for shipment of product. Further, DFRs shall coordinate stock rotation efforts with terminal operators at GOGO DFSPS.
- d. **Notify DFSC-O/Q** immediately of quality problems that may affect supply operations (e.g., direct "support tankage off-specification problems with tanker loads).
- **e**. Assess the procedures used to *receive* and maintain the quality of DLA-owned product stored at military facilities, after prior notification to themilitary activity.
- 7. <u>Emergency Support</u>. Commercial fuel stocks, transportation resources, and certain commercial petroleum facilities are subject to control by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) during a national emergency.
- a. DFRs shall develop/coordinate emergency plans with FEMA regional offices to supply fuel during local and national crises.
- b. DFRs monitor/maintain war reserve stock levels at DFSPs and develop Emergency Distribution Plans (EDPs) in support of contingency requirements at base-level DFSPs. EDPs are designed to provide a source of logistic support in supplying fuel to base-level DFSPS in a crisis. DFRs make tentative arrangements with commercial carriers to provide deliveries in a national crisis. EDPs are updated annually in coordination with the SCPs.

#### D. <u>overseas DFRs</u>

### AREA of RESPONSIBILITY

1. DFR-Europe (DFR-E) Unit 23306 APO AE 09189 Continental Europe, United Kingdom, Mediterranean Sea, Iceland, Scandinavia, Azores, Tnrkey, and Africa (less the countries assigned to DFR-ME)

Phone: Pirnasens, Germany
DSN 495-6010/601 1/6013
COM 49633-192049
FAX 011495-6026 or 6030



2. DFR-Middle East (DFR-ME) Afghanistan, Pakistan, PSC451 > BOX 386 Jordan, Iraq, FPO AE 09834-0386 Saudi Arabia, Oman,

Phone: Juffair, Bahrain DSN 318 439-4650 COM011 973-724-650 Afghanistan, Pakistan, Jordan, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan.

Hawaii, Marianas,

Philippines Korea,

Island, Taiwan, Aus-

tralia, New Zealand,

Thailand, Malaya,

East Indies, Burma, Sri Lanka, Indian

Japan, Ryukyu

FAX DSN 318-439-4670 FAX COM 011-973-724-670

3. DFR-Pacific (DFR-P) Box 20 Camp H. M. Smith, HI 96861-4020

> Phone: DSN 315477-6692 COM 808477-6792 FAX 808477-5710

a. (DFO-A) 6920 12th Street Elmendorf AFB, AK 99506-2570

Ocean, South Pacific Alaska, and the Aleu tian Islands.

Phone: DSN317 552-5777 COM 907552-3760 FAX 907753-0517

b. DFO-Korea (DFO-K)Unit 15015APO AP 96218-0171

Korea.

Phone: Taegu, Korea DSN315 764-5205/5074 COM011 8253-620-5204 FAX 0118253-620-6701

# E. <u>OVERSEAS DEFENSE FUEL REGIONS (**DFRs**) -</u> FUNCTIONS

- 1. <u>General</u>. The overseas DFRs and DFOS represent DFSC in the Middle East, Far East, Europe, and Pacific. Overseas DFRs shall:
- a. Act as liaisons for DFSC in support of contract administration functions, inventory management, DFAMS, coordinate supply actions with JPOS such as stock rotation plans, and assist in slate preparation in coordination with JPOs.
- b. Conduct field surveys for potential suppliers and assist DFSC in other contractual matters, as requested.

- c. Provide guidance to CINC Component Commands in preparing reports and accountable documents.
- d. Serve as the Designated Intermediate Control Point (DICP) for COCO DFSPS (and GOCO/GOGO DFSPS as needed) for reporting supply transactions to DFAMS databank.
- e. Request crime prevention **surveys** and report incidents of suspected fraud or other criminal activity during shipments of DLA-owned **fuel** IAW DLAR 5705.1 (see reference index).
- f. Monitor and coordinate receipts and shipments of products at **DFSPs**; perform property administration for the Contracting Officer in protecting Government interest.
- g. Review accountable records at contractor operated facilities for DLA-owned products to determine if losses exceed the prescribed allowances. Contractors at contractor-operated terminals are liable for losses in cases of negligence, bad faith, or willful misconduct. Incidents of loss are investigated by the DFRs (property administrators) who advise the Contracting Officer of the circumstances (contractor report, findings and recommendations).
- h. Coordinate DPs with CINC-JPOs and prepare SIOATHs based on DPA data; see volume II, chapter 4 of this manual for program guidance.
- i. Manage U.S. interests in overseas pipelines and negotiate with host nations.
- j. Review Military Service component war plans.
- k. Serve as theater central point of contact for **DFAMS**.
- 2. <u>Ordering Fuel</u>. DPs and associated DPAs provide DFRs with the source of supply for DFSPs. DFRs shall:
- a. Prepare and distribute SIOATHS based on DPs/DPAs. Prepare SIOATHs document and inform base-level DFSPs of their supply sources, such as refineries or intermediate DFSPS.
- b. Control and place orders for product or delegate ordering **authority** to user activity. Overseas status of **SIQATHs** in area.

- 3. Quality Surveillance (QS) and Property Administration. DFRs/DFOs perform QS in support of DLA-owned fuel at DFSPs. QS functions are published in MIL-HDBK-200. DFRs/DFOs perform contract administration functions such as property administration. DFRs and DFOS provide technical advice and assistance to military bases. Military bases perform QS in support of DLA-owned fuel in their custody on-base. After prior notification to the military activity and the SCP, DFSC may assess the procedures used to receive and maintain the quality of DLA-owned product.
- 4. <u>Defense Fuel Offices (DFOs)</u>. DFOS are subregional offices of overseas DFRs. They perform transportation and traffic management functions of an overseas SAPO as directed by the CINC such as the overseas product slating report RCS: DLA (M) 1881 (DFSC). Their primary function is to act as liaison for the DFR in support of contract administrative functions, inventory management, DFAMS, transportation and traffic management. DFOS also perform quality surveillance in support of DLA-owned fuel received, stored and shipped in their regional area. DFOS are located in Europe and the Pacific.



#### CHAPTER 3

#### PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

# A. FEDERAL SUPPLY CLASS (FSC) RESPONSIBILITY

- 1. <u>FSC 6810. Chemicals</u>. The Defense General Supply Center (**DGSC**) has management and procurement responsibility for this FSC.
- 2. FSC 6830, Compressed and Liquefied Gases. DGSC has management and procurement responsibility for this FSC except for natural gas. Natural gas is not under integrated management; however, DFSC is the central source procurement agency for this product in DoD (see volume III of this manual on natural gas).
- 3. FSC 6850. Miscellaneous Chemical Specialties. DGSC has management and procurement responsibility for this FSC except for bulk Fuel System Icing Inhibitors, National Stock Numbers (NSF-J) 6850-01-057-6427 and 6850-00-082-2522. For these two bulk items DFSC has procurement responsibility.
- 4. FSC 9110. Solid Fuel. DGSC has management and procurement responsibility for this FSC except for coal. Coal is not under integrated management however, DFSC is the central source procurement agency for this product in DoD (see volume IV of this manual on coal).
- 5. FSC 9130. Petroleum Based Liquid Propellants and Fuels. DFSC has management and procurement responsibility for most items in this FSC. DFSC does not stock packaged fuels in this FSC, but will procure them for direct delivery to the end user. The Military Services shall fund for the 500 gallon (1900 liter) collapsible fabric drums. The following items are assigned to San Antonio Air Logistics Center by ODUSD(L)MRM for central management and procurement
- a. 9<u>130-00-180-6385</u>. *MILT-38219* (USAF), Turbine Fuel, Low Volatility, JP-7.
- b. 9130-00-551-2264. MIL-T-25524 (USAF), Turbine Fuel, Aviation, Thermally Stable, JPTS, bulk.
- c. 9<u>130-00-543-7832</u>. MIL-T-25524 (USAF), Turbine Fuel, Aviation, Thermally Stable, JPTS, 55-gal drum, 16 gage.

- d. 9130-00-543-7833. MIL-T-25524 (USAF), Turbine Fuel, Aviation, Thermally Stable, JPTS, 55-gal drum, 18 gage.
- e. 9130-00-543-7429. **MIL-P-25576**, Propellant, Kerosene, bulk.
- f. 9<u>130-00-559-2475</u>. MIL-P-25576, Propellant, Kerosene, 55-gal drum.
- 6. FSC 9140. Fuel Oils. DFSC has management and procurement responsibility for iterns in this FSC. DFSC does not stock packaged fuels in this FSC, but will procure them for direct delivery to the end user. The Military Services shall fired for the 500 gallon (1900 liter) collapsible fabric drums.
- 7. FSC 9150, Cutting, Lubricating. Hydraulic Oils and Greases. DGSC has management and procurement responsibility for items in this FSC except bulk *lubricants*. **DFSC** *has management* **and** *procurement* responsibility for the following bulk lubricants:
- a. 9150-00-181-8232. MfL-L-9000, Lubricating Oil, Engine, Military Symbol 9250.
- b. 9150-00-235-9046. MILL-1733 1, Lubricating Oil, Steam Turbine and Gear, Moderate Service, MIL Symbol 2190 Tep.
- C. 9150-00-451-6947. A-A-52039, Lubricating Oil, Automotive Engine, API Service SG, Grade 10W-30.
- d. 9150-00-753-5059. MIL-L-2851, Lubricating Oil, Aircraft Piston Engine (Ashless Dispersant), Type II, NATO Code 0128.
- e. <u>9150-00-985-703</u>1. **MIL-L-6081**, Lubricating Oil, Jet./Engine, Grade 1010, NATO Code 0-133.
- f. 9<u>150-01-359-8567</u>. **MIL-L-2** 1260, Lubrication Oil, Internal Combustion Engine, **Preservative** and Break-In, Grade 15 W-40.
- B. <u>BULK PETROLEUM PRODUCTS</u>. See volume V, appendix A62 of this manual for a listing of petroleum products arranged by category of product, NSN,

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nomenclature, NATO code, U/I, and by product codes within each category. The product codes are registered in the DoD **Pata** Element Program **consistent** with **MILSPETS**.

Similifier.

#### CHAPTER 4

#### FUEL STANDARDIZATION AND CATALOGING

#### A. STANDARDIZATION POLICY

1.

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- 1. Conventional turbine-powered aircraft shall be capable of achieving acceptable operational performance using kerosene-type turbine fuels. Aircraft support systems shall be capable of achieving acceptable performance using the same fuels as used by the supported systems.
- 2. Combat and combat support vehicles and equipment shall be capable of achieving acceptable operational performance using both kerosene-type turbine fuels and diesel fuels.
- 3. Conventionally powered vessels shall be capable of achieving acceptable performance using marine middle distillates, both military and commercial.
- 4. Storage and distribution facilities and equipment must be designed and maintained with the capability to safely receive, store, and issue alternate **grades** of petroleum products when primary grades cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities. NOTE: Existing storage need not be upgraded solely to handle alternate product grades solely to comply with such policy.

#### B. RESPONSIBILITIES

- 1. <u>DFSC Quality Assurance and Technical Services</u> (<u>DFSC-Q</u>) shall:
- a. Perform standardization for Federal Supply Classes (FSC) 91GP, 9110, 9130 and 9140 in accordance with DoD 4120.3-M. Perform cataloging functions for FSC 9130 and 9140 in accordance with DoD 4130.2-M.
- b. Coordinate product standardization data with DoD Components and the oil **industry** to provide effective and economic procurement of petroleum products and associated technical manuals and handbooks.
- c. Interchange cataloging data with Defense Logistics Services Center (DLSC) IAW DoD 41 00.39-M.
- d. Initiate cataloging actions IAW DoD 4130.2-M.

- e. Serve as the central coordinating position for quality and technical assistance in support of petroleum products supplied by DFSC.
- f. Represent the Office of the Secretary of Defense in the coordination of (1) international petroleum standardization programs and (2) interchangeability of petroleum products consistent with DoD Directives 2010.6 and DoD Instruction 5000.2 (see reference index).

#### 2. Military Services shall:

- a. Develop product specifications consistent with DoD 4120.3-M (see reference index).
- b. Determine the technical characteristics of petroleum products required to meet their operational needs.
- c. Conduct lab tests in support of **standard-ization** efforts.
- d. Provide DFSC-Q with specifications, standards, and related engineering data in support of procurement actions. Non-Government standards and commercial item descriptions shall be used in preference to Federal and military specifications and **standards** whenever practicable.
- e. Represent their military branch at international standardization working groups consistent with DoD Directives 2010.6 and 5100.27 (see reference index).

#### C. ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS

- 1. <u>Communication</u>. The Military Services and DFSC shall exchange standardization data for FSCS **91GP**, 9110, 9130, 9140, and bulk items in FSC 9150. Further, the Military Services and DFSC shall exchange cataloging **data** for FSC 9130, 9140, and bulk items in FSC 9150.
- 2. <u>Catalog Register.</u> DoD 4100.39-M, volume 13, discusses tables and instructions for registering technical interest at the DLSC.

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*3.* <u>DLSC.</u> DLSC identifies and publishes management data lists for petroleum products.

minimizer.